THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PRINTED BY
JOHN SCULL.
Corner of Market and Front Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Pittsburgh Gazette is published every Friday Morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, *not exceeding a square are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion.*

Persons sending Advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS,
and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.

FERREE'S POWDER.

JAMES CROSSAN & CO.

WOOD STREET,

BETWEEN Second and Third Streets, next door to James Morrison's, have on hands, and intend constantly keeping a supply of FERREE'S RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell wholesale and retail on easy terms. Country Merchants can be supplied with this article, at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, May 25, 1814.

JAMES CLARK,

OF THE TOWN OF MERCER,

Who formerly kept a publick house,

AT the sign of the Indian Queen, in said town, takes this method to inform his former Customers, and the Public in general, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment*, in the house where Wm. M'Millan resided, on the N. side of the diamond, sign of *Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON*. He trusts that the well established reputation of the house, will not suffer in his hands, and respectfully invites *travellers* and others to make trial of it, as nothing will be wanting on his part to make their accommodations in every respect comfortable and agreeable.

Mercer, April 13, 1814.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

IMPRESSED with gratitude for the liberal favors conferred on him by his numerous *friends and acquaintances*, returns them his most sincere thanks, and informs them that, having declined the Saddlery business, and sold his Stock in that Trade to (his brother) *Jesse Hamilton* and Mr. *William Tait*, from whose complete knowledge of the business, he with confidence recommends them to their patronage.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Hamilton & Tait,

In the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. *William Hamilton*, Market Street, between Front and Second Streets; where, having selected a large and elegant assortment of Materials, carefully chosen at the best markets, they will be well supplied with

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' ELASTIC SADDLES.

Also, Bridles, Saddle Bags, Whips and Spurs, Officers and Military Saddles and Bridles of every description, with Military Equipments, Veliesses, Leather Travelling Trunks, Portmanteaus, Fancy, Dressing and Common Trunks—Coach, Gig, Chair, Waggon and Cart Harness, with every other article in their line.—Any favors conferred on them will be thankfully received and executed with dispatch.

JESSE HAMILTON,
WILLIAM TAIT.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1814. tf.

VALUABLE LANDS,

In Virginia, Ohio & Pennsylvania,

FOR SALE.

700 ACRES AT THE UPPER END OF CRAIK'S Survey on the Kenhawa River, opposite to the mouth of Pocotaillico Creek—200 Acres of this Land are in a high state of cultivation, with improvements of Orchards, Meadows, &c. It is altogether Bottom of the first Quality on the River, and affords excellent situations for Salt Works.

Also, between 5 & 6000 acs. of military Lands, in the State of Ohio, surveyed in the name of Charlet Simms, on Darby Creek, and other waters of Sciota—all lying in that District of Country, included between the Towns of Chillicothe and Franklinton.

I will also sell, on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, my Farm of Oakley, at the upper end of Montour's (commonly called the Long Island,) containing 300 Acres, and a residue of 7 or 800 Acres of Chas. Simms survey of 3000 Acres on Racoon Creek, about 15 miles distant from Pittsburgh.

A more particular description of the two last mentioned Premises, is unnecessary, as they may be conveniently viewed by persons from this neighbourhood desirous of purchasing.

W. D. SIMMS.

Oakley Farm, May 1st, 1814. tfq

WANTED,

An Apprentice

To the PRINTING BUSINESS,

Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Negro Girl for Sale.

A NEGRO GIRL who has between 9 and 10 years to serve, and who is well acquainted with all kind of house work, strong and healthy, will be sold a great bargain to any person living a considerable distance from Pittsburgh, and who will obligate themselves not to let her return to it during her servitude. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

June 2, 1814. tf.

Brush Manufactory.

LANE AND BEALE,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

BRUSHMAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have commenced a branch of their business, in Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH. As they intend carrying on the business extensively, they will be able to supply the orders of Merchants and others, to any amount, *at the Philadelphia prices, without carriage.* From their long experience in the business, and having the best workmen employed, they can furnish *BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION*, of a superior quality, and on such terms as will prove advantageous to purchasers. In addition to their stock of Brushes, they have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of Morgan's Patent

BOOT CUTTERS, TREES, LASTS, &c.

A quantity of RUSSIA BRISTLES for Sale.

The highest price given for
HOGS BRISTLES AND *COLTS TAILS.*

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1814. 1yq.

CASH for GRAIN.

ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per Bushel for *WHEAT*; and EIGHTY-SEVEN AND A HALF CENTS for *CORN*, given at the

Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

May 11, 1814 tfq

NEW HAT MANUFACTORY.

Hugh Moore & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a HAT STORE, at the corner of Market and Water Streets, formerly occupied by J. Tibbett, where they offer for Sale, a large and elegant assortment of Beaver, Castor, and Roram HATS. Having procured excellent workmen and the best materials, they flatter themselves to serve those that will favor them with their custom, to their entire satisfaction.

*** Orders will be received at the Warehouse of SUTTON and M'NICKLE, and promptly attended to.

Wanted immediately, two or three Apprentices to the Hatting business. Apply to *Hugh Moore & Co. Pittsburgh.*

June 29, 1814. tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS for Sale, the following HOUSES and LOTS in the Borough of Pittsburgh, late the property of Thomas Collins, Esquire.

No. 1. A Lot of Ground 30 feet on the Public Square, and extending back 180 feet, on which is erected in front on the Diamond, a two story Brick House with large and commodious back buildings, two stories high, of the same materials, finished in the best manner, containing 11 rooms, 8 of which have fire places, cellars under the whole; an Office back, with Smoak-house and all other necessary back-buildings, the yard well paved with a pump of excellent water in it, a handsome Garden filled with a variety of the best fruit trees.

No. 2. being 30 feet front on Diamond Alley, extending back 120 feet, and adjoining No. 1, on which is erected two large two story Brick Houses, well finished, with cellars under both. Immediate possession will be given if required. Apply to

A. KIRKPATRICK

Pittsburgh, May 26, 1814.

N. B. If not previously disposed of, the above property will be SOLD on WEDNEDAY, of the August Court at Public Auction.

FOR SALE,

The following Valuable Property, viz:

ONE LOT, No. 256, in the town of Pittsburgh, on Short Street, between Front and Second Streets, on the north end of which is a dwelling house and kitchen, and a carpenter and blacksmith's shop; and on the south end a small dwelling house.

LOT, No. 150, between Front and Water Streets, near the Steam Mill, on which is a large and commodious carpenter and blacksmith's shop, and is admirably situated for a Warehouse.

Also, 700 acres of LAND, on the waters of Chartiers creek, seven miles from Pittsburgh, on which are three farms, one of which has upwards of 100 acres well improved, the other two upwards of 50 acres each, having a dwelling house, barn, &c. an orchard on each farm, and several excellent springs. One of these farms is occupied by William Maginniss, the other two by William French and R. Mackey.

One Tract of Donation Land, containing 300 acres, on Oil creek, in Crawford county.

One Tract of 200 acres, on Wolf creek, in Mercer county, eight miles east of Mercer town.

One Tract of 500 acres, on the waters of Owl creek, Knox county, state of Ohio, five miles S. E. of Clinton, the county town.

For terms apply to the subscriber, in Pittsburgh,

ISAAC CRAIG.

June 29, 1814. tf.

JUSTICES FEE BILLS,

Agreeably to the late Law,

Handsomely printed, for Sale at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WILLIAM HILL,

In Market between Third and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE PHILADELPHIA PRICES, A CONSIGNMENT OF

SUPERFINE Eagle and Common Playing CARDS.
SAND PAPER.
Family BIBLES, extra Calf Gilt.
do do Sup. Morocco, extra do do
do do Common.

ALSO—*FOR SALE AS ABOVE.*

Lottery TICKETS in the New York Board of Health Lottery. Highest Prize $ 40,000.

This Lottery will positively commence drawing in the City of N. Y. on the first Tuesday of Dec. next.

Whole Tickets $ 8
Half do - 4
Quarter do - 2

Orders from a distance for TICKETS will be promptly attended to.

W. H.

July 8th, 1814 4wq

DRAGOON HORSES.

I WISH to purchase a number of HORSES fit for the Dragoon service of the United States, for which a liberal price in Cash will be paid. Apply at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh.

A. DARRAGH.

June 22, 1814.

N. B. A bay Horse, with a bob tail, broke into the inclosure where the public Horses are kept. The owner is requested to come and take him away.

TO LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR ON A PERPETUAL LEASE,

THE property now occupied by *B. Bakewell & Co.* containing two full Lots with a two story Brick House and an excellent Pump of good water at the door: The situation is eligible for a private family or tavern:

ALSO,

On perpetual lease,

FOUR LOTS, bounded by Water and Front streets, and running on Ross street 160 feet—For terms apply to

SAMUEL SMITH,
In Wood street.

May 17 tfq

MATTHEW FIELDING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that his DYE HOUSE, is now ready to go into complete operation; where Silks, Woolen and Cotton Cloth, will be DYED of any Colours, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. His long experience in business, in one of the first manufacturing houses in Manchester, enables him to assure the public, that his colours will be superior to any done here; and warranted equal in durability and finish to the imported. Orders left for him in his line, at the Store of *Scully & Graham*, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 1, 1814.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

I have on hand, and offer for Sale, on liberal terms, a seasonable and very general variety of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

(amongst which are a neat assortment of Files and Rasps) and GROCERIES. Likewise,

AMERICAN SEGARS by the quantity,
Bed Cords, Lacings, Plough, Chalk and Fishing Lines per dozen,
Gun Powder of the first quality, in kegs of 25 and 12 1-2 lbs each,
New-Orleans and Country Sugar by the barrel
Allum and Copperas by the keg,
Pepper and Allspice by do.
One barrel Seneca Oil,
Fresh caught Shad and Herring per barrel,
Cotton Cards by the dozen,
Cradling and Grass Scythes by do.
Coffee by the barrel, &c. &c. &c.

To prevent the necessity of crediting, every variety of country produce or domestic manufactured goods, will be taken in exchange for goods, at a fair price. Flaxseed and hemp if well cleaned, will be taken for goods or cash. The subscriber tenders his services to merchants, mechanics and others, and will render them every facility in their respective lines of business, on a very reasonable premium.

ISAAC HARRIS, *Corner of the Diamond and Diamond Alley.*

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1814. 6t

N. B. Those indebted to the subscriber, will confer a particular favor, by paying their respective balances.

New-Orleans Sugar,

AND

COTTON AND INDIGO,

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscribers, at Pittsburgh, the Cargoes of Six Keel Boats, which are expected up from New Orleans, in all this month, viz:—

380 bbls 1st qual. sugar,

28 Hogsheads do do
201 Bales do Cotton.
6 Barrels do Indigo—about one thousand weight.

ROBINSON & BARBER.

June 3, 1814. 2mqtA1st

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed from the Subscriber, in North Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland county,

ON the 24th inst. a *SORREL HORSE*; 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, white face and some of his feet white, white saddle marks and hurt on the shoulder with the collar, shod before steel toed; no other marks recollected. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid any one who will deliver him to Andw. Byerly, Esq. or to

WILLIAM M'KELVY.

June 29, 1814

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber,

EITHER by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to make payment on or before the 1st of August 1814: And all those having any Demands against him are invited to present them for payment.

WM: HAMILTON.

June 24, 1814. tfq

Office of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, July 4, 1814.

THE MANAGERS,

HAVE this day declared a dividend of 4 1-2 Per Cent. for the last six months, on the Capital Stock of the Company, paid in agreeably to the articles of association; which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives after the 12th inst.

ALEX: JOHNSTON, Jun.

MERINO SHEEP.

THE subscriber has for Sale, Four Full-blood Merino RAMS, being the offspring of an Escurial Ram and Paular and Nigrette Ewes, which were selected by Spanish Shepherds for William Jarvis, Esq. as per certificate. The subscriber is induced to dispose of them merely from his inability to attend to them personally.

Also, a small WAGGON, light and strong, with iron axeltrees, suitable for carrying produce to market, &c.

For terms apply to CHARLES DOANE, at Ormsby and Doane's Office.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1814. tf.

POTTERY.

TROTTER & ROCHE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have got their POTTERY, (in Birmingham, south side of the Monongahela, nearly opposite Pittsburgh,) in complete operation, and are ready to receive orders in their line, and execute them at the shortest notice. They intend keeping constantly a general assortment of Ware, viz:—Cups and Saucers, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Cream Jugs, Pitchers, Baking Dishes, Dishes, Plates, Salts, Mugs, Bowls, Wash Basons, Chamber Pots, &c. &c. &c. which they will sell at the most reasonable prices for cash. They intend keeping constantly *Fire Brick* of a superior quality.

Two or Three Apprentices wanted for the above business. Boys from 14 to 16 years of age would be preferred.

June 1, 1814. tf.

T. & R. earnestly solicit the attention of gentlemen throughout the Western Country, who may feel disposed to patronize their establishment, to such CLAYS or FLINT, (particularly the Black Flint) as may be found in their respective neighbourhoods, and invite them to send specimens of such as they may think worthy of attention to Messrs. G. & C. ANSHUTZ Ware-House, Pittsburgh, accompanied with a written description of the quantity in which the article may be found, its situation, distance from water carriage, and such other remarks as may be thought useful.

Specimens may be sent in small quantities, from one to two pounds, and by that mode of conveyance which will be least expensive.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said District; Francis M'Clure, Esquire, Associate Judge of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 9th day of April, 1814, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of August next,

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Justices of the Peace, Coronor and Constables within the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which their Offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also those who will prosecute against the Prisoners that now are or may be in the Jail of Allegheny County, to be then there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 29th June, 1814.

WILLIAM WOODS,
Sheriff.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on Friday the 17th June, from the rendezvous at Pittsburgh, PETER KIRKMAN, alias WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK, a private Soldier in the 4th Regiment United States Riflemen. He said he was born in Washington county, Virginia, is good looking, 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, grey eyes, and by profession a labourer. He wore old infantry uniform, having lately been discharged, after a 12 or 18 months service. He was enlisted under the name of Peter Kirkman, and said he was at the time of enlistment on his way to the State of Kentucky; but it is since thought that his real name is William Kirkpatrick, and that he resides in or near to Zanesville, Ohio. It is supposed that he, in company with some discharged soldiers, descended the Ohio, in John Fink's keel boat, destined to Limestone.

Whoever will deliver said Deserter to any Commanding Officer of any Post or Recruiting Party in the United States, shall receive the above reward.

MATHEW J. MAGEE,
Captain 4th Rifle Regt.

June 29, 1814.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership of *Corbin & Reynolds*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and that the business will be carried on in future by CORBIN, WATT & CO. where orders in their line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

SAMUEL CORBIN.
JOHN REYNOLDS.

Pittsburgh, July 5th.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS,

TWO hundred bales N. Orleans cotton,

TWENTY Faggots English Crowley steel, warranted,
2 Tons Swedish blister do do
100 Faggots Truman's crowley, do
3 Tons American blister do
100 Bbls New Orleans sugar
10 Tons Logwood
20 Tubs German steel
300 Boxes Geneva window glass
1000 lbs Refined Salt petre
5000 lbs Crude do do
50 Dozen spades and shovels.

ROBINSON & BARBER,
Wood strt. Corner Water & Front strs.

April 8, 1814. tfq

A Valuable Farm

FOR SALE.

UPWARDS OF 100 *ACRES OF BOTTOM LAND, in the Town of COLUMBIA,*

ON the Ohio river, and 5 and 1-2 miles from Cincinnati, under high cultivation, with two orchards, a fine garden enclosed with board fence, a frame barn 50 by 25, corn cribs, etc. with 32 acres of grain in the ground, & a large proportion of meadow, for sale on easy terms.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Columbia, Nov. 21, 1813. tfqcHB

Speakman & Say,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DRUGGISTS,

Having established a *Drug & Chemical Warehouse* in Pittsburgh, & taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing articles as the place will admit of, they hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expenses, ONLY.

☞ *They now offer for sale, an assortment of* DRUGS, *PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for* CASH, PRODUCE, *or at the usual credit.*

May 30, 1813 tfq

THE STEAM ENGINE FOUNDERY,

ON FRONT STREET,

BACK OF THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL,

IS in complete operation, and ready to supply castings of all descriptions—but particularly in a mechanical line, viz:—*All kinds of castings appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling & Slitting, Forging & Tilting Mills; Fulling and Oil Mills, &c. Sugar mills, Sugar boilers, Pot-ash kettles, Stills, Soap and Salt kettles, &c.*

☞ *The "Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company,"* as usual carry on the making of *Steam Engines* of every description. They will also furnish Paper mill screws, Fullers and Mill screws, and all kinds of the large orders. Also, Mill spindles & rynes, and Saw mill cranks and large work generally.

February 18, 1813----*tfq*

HARD-WARE STORE,

JUST OPENED,

Second door from Fourth street on the West side of Market street,

WHERE THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for sale, and intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of Foreign and Domestick

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

KNIVES and Forks; Pen knives; Razors and scissors; best German Oil flints; Socket shovels and spades; Cradling, Corn and Grass scythes; Box coffee mills; English, German & American steel; Iron and Brass wire; Iron knitting pins; Glue; Windsor soap—A handsome assortment of plated Bitts; Stirrup irons, and Bridle fronts; Straining Girth and Boot webbing.

ALSO,

A FEW BOXES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

COTTON CARDS.

Which he will sell wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms.

BENJ. DARLINGTON.

April 1st 1814 tfq

From the Connecticut Journal.

GENERAL HULL'S ADDRESS,

To the People of the

UNITED STATES.

This address is prefixed to his defence before the court martial, that tried him at Albany, which is now published.—We can care little for the fate of a man who has been an ardent supporter of, and contributed so much to produce the present order of things; but as the character of his native State has been implicated with that of the General, by some of the Southern demagogues, who have insultingly reminded us that "the traitors Arnold and Hull, were natives of the tory state of Connecticut," if the General expects more justice from the judgment of his fellow citizens, than the decision of a court martial, he is fully entitled to the opportunity of obtaining it.

His former friends have been his accusers, and have caused him to drink deeply of the cup of infamy. He has, with the spirit of a man, conscious of his own rectitude, "returned the poisoned chalice to their own lips." Every man who would have a correct view of his unfortunate and disastrous campaign, should read his defence.

GEN. HULL'S DEFENCE.

To the Citizens of the United States.

Fellow Citizens!

In submitting my defence to your consideration, and in making my appeal to your judgement, I have only to ask you, to examine with candor, and decide with impartiality. I am sensible the fate of one man is of little consequence, compared to the fate of a nation.

If the sacrifice of me, however innocent, could make atonement for the sins of others, redeem our misfortunes, and restore the national character, it might be justified by precedents in other countries, and perhaps, as a patriot, I ought to be satisfied. It is unfortunate for the administration, and for the other Generals who have conducted our armies, that it cannot have the effect. In countries where the people are hardly permitted to think, and their only perogative is obedience, innocence is no shield; and because there can be no enquiry, the most elevated merit is often brought to the scaffold for the meritorious conduct. But in a country where justice is the basis of its government, where the people are enlightened by science, & understand both their rights and duties, such outrages on justice cannot with impunity be committed.

Under a government thus constituted, when public misfortunes occur, those to whom the administration is entrusted are in the first instance responsible. They well know the public vengeance will fall on them, unless they avert it, and too often have no other means of justification, but in the condemnation of others. The power they possess, and the patronage can give, afford great facilities in effecting the object. It is however our happy lot, that, when this power and patronage are unjustly exercised, a remedy exists—and that remedy is an appeal to your justice. To that justice I now appeal, in the confident expectation that you will be satisfied of the purity and rectitude of my conduct, that you will reverse the unjust sentence which has been pronounced against me, and restore me to that honorable standing in society, which had been acquired by the services of nearly half an century.

I regret that it is not in my power, in this communication, to present to you all the testimony and documents on which my defence is grounded, and which had any relation to the trial. The proceedings of the court martial are deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, and by law I am entitled to a copy of them. As soon as they are obtained, they will then be published in a separate number.

I believe we are all conscious of the crimes of which we are guilty. When I might have sheltered myself in the enemy's territory, as a prisoner of war, I ask you to account on any other principle than a consciousness of my innocence, and that I had faithfully done my duty? What other principle could have induced me to have requested an investigation of of my conduct? When a court martial was ordered to assemble at Philadelphia for my trial, why did I promptly repair thither, without any restraint, and without even having been divested of my sword? After the trial had been postponed by the government, and without any request on my part, and having before that time received notice of my exchange from the government, why did I remain more than a year in the country, without any restraint or confinement?

When the new court was ordered for my trial at Albaay, and I was furnished with a volume of capital charges, exhibited against me by the government, why did I voluntarily appear before court, and submit to my trial, when it was in my power so easily to have avoided it? Why after the trial, did I return alone and unattended to my residence in Massachusetts, and there wait the sentence of the court martial? I do presume your answer must be, that this conduct only could have resulted from a consciousness of innocence, and a full conviction that I had done my duty.

I now ask you to consider the conduct of the government, in relation to me?—*Did they* believe the black catalogue of charges they exhibited against me was true? If they did, could the administration have been justified in leaving me at perfect liberty, for more than a year after I had been furnished with a copy of these charges? Did the members of the court martial, who pronounced the sentence, in their consciences believe I was guilty and deserved punishment? If they did, how can their conduct in directing me, to return to my home in Massachusetts, without any kind of restraint, and without requiring any security for my appearance to receive the execution of my sentence? This direction was given the day after the sentence was passed. Can it be presumed there was a *concert* between the President and the court, and he had directed the court to adopt this measure previous to the sentence? Is it possible *it was understood* between the President and the court, previous to the conclusion of the trial, what the sentence should be, and that it should be remitted by him? And if both the President and the court had believed in their consciences, I had been guilty of the crimes with which I was charged, could it be reconciled to their duty to leave me in a situation, where I could so easily avoid the punishment which was to have been inflicted?

I have stated these facts, and made these observations, to convince you that my whole conduct was manifested, I myself was conscious of no crime, and it was not the intention either of the President or the court martial, that I should receive the punishment that had been ordered.

I now ask you, my fellow citizens, to decide for yourselves what have been the motives of the administration in this business? With respect to 2-3d's of the members of the court; they have ordered a sentence which in their consciences they believed ought not to be executed.

The court in justification of their conduct, in recommending me to the mercy of the President, can appeal to no precedent, not even the proceedings in the trial of Admiral Byng. After the court had found him guilty of a particular charge, there was nothing left to their discretion. The articles of war provided that the punishment should be death. In my case the articles of war provided death, or such other punishment as the court should think proper to order. Why then did not the court order such a punishment as they believed ought to have been inflicted?

From these facts and observations, I do think the motives of the administration must be apparent. And indeed, I presume it will not be in your power to reconcile the conduct of the President of the U. S. and the conduct of the court martial, without believing there was a *concert* and *understanding* how this business was to be conducted.

With respect to the lenity of the court, I informed them I did not ask it; and I requested no other mercy from them than that of a *decision*; that they would decide on my case, and keep me no longer in suspense.

In regard to the pardon of the President, I had no opportunity of requesting it; because it was granted before I had any knowledge of the sentence. Ingratitude, I hope, is no part of my character. But I do submit to your consideration whether I ought to feel grateful to him, when the National Intelligencer, a paper published at his door, and under his auspices, in giving an account of the trial and announcing the sentence, states, that the punishment is more protracted and terrible, in consequence of a remission of the sentence. If his object was to *aggravate* and *increase* the punishment, it cannot be called an act of *mercy*.

There are two very important facts relating to my situation, as commander of the north western army, not noticed in my defence.

One, the armistice agreed to by Gen. Dearborn, from which my army was expressly excluded. The other, the President's message to congress, the 1st session after the capitulation. With regard to the 1st, the following are the facts:

This was an arrangement of Sir Geo. Prevost, for the sole purpose of employing all his forces against the army I commanded. Having received information that the orders in council were repealed, on the the 2d day of August, 1812, he despatched Col. Baynes, his Adj. Gen. to the head quarters of gen. Dearborn, at Greenbush, near Albany, with authority to conclude an armistice; on the 9th of Aug. it was concluded between Col. Baynes and gen. Dearborn, and my army was excluded.

Immediately after the departure of col. B. on his mission, maj. gen. Sheaffe, was ordered to Lake Erie, with a large part of the British force from Montreal, to be placed under the command of maj. gen. Brock. From the nature of the transaction, it is certain, that gen. Brock was made acquainted with these circumstances, and informed that he might, wtih safety to his posts at Kingston, York, and forts George and Erie, march his whole force against my army, which had invaded the province of which Brock was governor and commander in chief. Calculating the distances, and the celerity with which the British convey information, there was full time for the purpose. Of this important arrangement in which the army I commanded had so much interest, I never received any information from gen. Dearborn. That gen. Brock, took his whole force to Malden, from fort George and its vicinity, excepting a few men to take care of the cannon & stores, is certain; and that gen. Sheaffe arrived at Montreal with the reinforcements, immediately after gen. Brock's departure from fort George, is likewise a fact well known. That at this time, on the 9th of Aug. a cessation of hostilities had been concluded, which extended from fort Erie, on the east side of lake Erie, to Quebec.

In my next number, I shall produce documents to prove the facts I have here stated. They are, however, so public, and so well known, that I am authorised in stating them without documents. That on the day of the capitulation, the 16th of August, gen. Brock well knew that a cessation of arms below had taken place, is certain, because on that day he gave me information of it, and that the orders in council had been repealed, and observed, he hoped it would be the foundation of a peace. It is likewise well known, this measure was disapproved by the President, and principally on account of the effect it would have on my army. When gen. Dearborn was ordered by the President, to make diversions on the enemy's posts below me, and ought to have been co-operating with me, with all his forces he was sitting at his ease at Greenbush, & making arrangements which were one great cause of the destruction of my army. And yet this same gen Dearborn, was appointed president of the court martial which has condemned me for the misfortune which his own misconduct had been a great cause in producing. In sacrificing me he has undoubtedly made some atonement for his own faults, in the opinion of the administration, and may be permitted to remain in the possession of his nominal rank, and in the enjoyment of his emoluments, in the degraded and disgraceful situation, to which he has submitted for more than a year.

Thus has gen. Dearborn, by adopting a measure which bro't the principal part of the enemy's force against my army, exhibited his profound skill in military operations, and his talents and qualifications as commander in chief of the American army.

I shall now proceed to consider that part of the President's message, of the 4th Nov. 1812, which developes the objects of my unfortunate campaign. It is in the following words:

"Previous to its declaration, (the war) it was deemed proper, as a measure of precaution and forecast, that a considerable force should be placed in the Michigan territory, with a general view to its security, and in the event of war, to such operations in U. Canada, as would intercept the hostile influence of G. B. over the savages, *obtain the command of the lake, on which that part of Canada borders*, and maintain co-operating relations with such forces as might be most conveniently employed against other parts. Our expectation *of gaining the command of the lakes by the invasion of Canada from Detroit*, having been disappointed, measures were instantly taken, to provide on them, a *naval force* superior to that of the enemy."

The objects of the force intrusted to my command, are here particularly stated. They are stated by the first magistrate to the legislature of the nation.—This is a document of the highest authority, and must be considered as conclusive evidence, that these were the objects for which the expedition was ordered, and which the President expected would have been accomplished. If it was the expectation of the President, that with the few militia under my command, I should have obtained possession of the lake, it is unaccountable, that it never was communicated to me. All my instructions from the department of war, were laid before the court martial, and there was not the least intimation of the kind. Indeed I never had the most distant idea, that this expectation was entertained, until it was disclosed in this message. Both in my repeated written communications, and in frequent conversations with the President and Secretary of the department of war, I had urged the necessity of a navy on lake Erie, superior to the British, in the event of war with G. B. I well knew at that time, they had a strong naval force on the lake, manned and prepared in every respect for offensive or defensive war. The U. S. had not a single vessel or gun boat on those waters. All they had was an old unarmed transport vessel, repairing on the stocks, and which was not launched until near a month after the declaration of war.

There were but two modes of taking possession of the lake; one, by taking or destroying the enemy's naval force; the other, by taking possession of all their posts and harbours, both on the main land and islands, an extent of coast more than 300 miles. I am confident no one will believe it was possible for me, either to have taken or destroyed the British fleet then on the lake, with the means I possessed. The force under my command, was totally inadequate to have effected it in the other way, especially after the fall of Michilimackinac, and all the northern nations of savages in hostility against me. Although I still entertain the same opinion I gave to the government before the declaration of war, that a navy on lake Erie was essentially necessary; yet I now believe, had an adequate force been sent to the Michigan territory, and sufficient forces had been ordered to have taken possession of forts George and Erie at the same time, and these armies had co-operated, the whole of that part of the province of Upper Canada, which borders on lake Erie, might have been in our possession in the campaign of eighteen hundred & twelve, with all the enemy's harbours on the borders of the lake, by which means the naval force must have been destroyed, or must have surrendered at the approach of winter.

This idea I suggested to the secretary of war, in my memoir of the 6th March eighteen hundred and twelve, provided the object was the reduction of the Canadas, and it was the intention of the government, contrary to every opinion I had given, not to build a navy on lake Erie, I suggested it as the only possible mode, and at the same time pointed out all the difficulties which would attend it. On the 6th of March, at the time when this memoir was presented, I had no command in the army, and had uniformly declined to accept a military appointment, although I had been strongly solicited. Being then the governor of Michigan territory, it was my duty to induce the government to provide means for its safety.

About the 11th of April, after I had been appointed to the command of the north western army, unsolicited, and even undesired on my part; I then presented to the President, through the medium of the department of war, another communication, in which I represented in the strongest and most explicit terms, the necessity of our having a naval force superior to the enemy on the lakes; and that without it, and unless the army I was to command was strengthened by additions to its numbers, and unless it were followed by detachments to keep open the communication, and insure its supplies from Ohio; and unless it was supported by co-operations on other quarters, my army could not be able to maintain itself at Detroit, much less carry on offensive operations in the enemy's country.

After these communications, and under the circumstances in which I was placed, I ask you, my fellow citizens, whether I had any reason to believe it to be the expectation of the government that I should have obtained the command of the lakes? But in this I was mistaken. It really appears, that it was because the President says, in the message I have quoted, "Our expectation of gaining the command of the lakes by the invasion of Canada from Detroit having been disappointed, measures were instantly taken to provide on them a naval force superior to that of the enemy."

The other object was, "to maintain co-operating relations with such forces as might be most conveniently employed against other parts."

I opened a road of two hundred miles through a savage wilderness, invaded the enemy's country, remained a month in the possession of it, waiting for co-operating relations, until I was informed I should receive none—and until general Dearborn, instead of co-operating, agreed to a cessation of hostilities, which afforded the enemy an opportunity of concentrating his whole force against my little army.

By the documents of the government, it thus appears that these were the objects of my expedition—and because I disappointed the expectations of the administration, in not obtaining the command of the lakes, with the few Ohio militia I commanded, and did not maintain co-operating relations with other forces, when there were none to co-operate with me, I have been condemned.

I do expect, my fellow citizens, when you become acquainted with the true history of my case, you will reverse the unjust sentence which has been pronounced against me. I am now perfectly supported by a consciousness of having done my duty in the most faithful manner, and my only desire is, to convince you and posterity of the purity of my motives, and the correctness of my conduct. Under this support, I am tranquil and happy. Had I pursued any other course, I should want the consciousness, which I now feel, and in sincerity I can adopt the language of Pope,

"*One self approving hour whole years outweighs*
"*Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas;*
"*And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels,*
"*Than Cæsar with a Senate at his heels.*"

WILLIAM HULL.

Newton, (Mass.) June 1, 1814.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 11.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, July 8.

LOSS OF THE U. S. FRIGATE ESSEX.

With much regret we announce the loss of the U. S. frigate Essex, Captain Porter. She was captured on the 28th of March, in the bay of Valparaso, by the British frigate Phœbe and sloop of war Cherub, after an action of two hours and an half, in which our loss was 58 men killed, 31 missing, and 68 wounded. The 1st and 3d lieutenants, we regret to add, are among the killed.

Captain Porter, with the surviving part of the crew of the Essex, arrived this morning in the Essex, Jr. Our news collector has been down to the ship this afternoon, and returned about six o'clock, with the following journal, which contains the particulars of the action:—

United States Frigate ESSEX, DAVID PORTER, *Esq. Commander—March* 28, 1814.—Light winds and cloudy; at daylight got every thing ready to weigh, expecting the enemy's ships were to leeward, according to the report of Lieut. Maury, who was last evening entrusted with an expedition to effect this; and we were much surprised, at about half past six, to see both ships close to the weather point of the bay.

They stood within the point, tacked and stood out again. At noon the wind freshened at S. S. W. and increased to a strong gale. Struck royal yards and masts. At 45 minutes past 2, parted the larboard cable, which caused us to drag the starboard anchor. Captain Porter hailed the Essex, Jr. to send her boat to take Mr. Pointstalt on shore.

Immediately after he left us, Captain Porter gave order to cut the cable, which was done, and sail made on the ship.—The enemy's ships were at this time standing in for the port. On luffing round the point of Angels, a heavy squall struck us, which carried away our main topmast by the lower cap. Two men, Samuel Miller and Thomas Brown, fell overboard and were drowned, as we suppose. The ship was wore and hauled to the wind on the starboard tack, and orders given to clear the wreck. The mainsail and maintopsail were cut away from the yards, so as not to act against us in working into the bay. Capt. Porter finding it impossible to gain our former anchorage, concluded to bear up for a small bay, situated on the western side of the harbour.

At 45 minutes past 3, came too with the best bower in 9 1-2 fathoms water, and in half pistol shot of the shore. The western fort (or Castello Viego) bore E. by N. distance 3 miles. The eastern fort (or Castello Iel Barren) bore S. W. by W. distance about 1 1-2 miles. This fort was not in sight, as we were anchored under a high bluff that screened us from it. There was a long 24 pounder detached from it on a rising ground in the N. E. distance 1 2 mile, and consequently so much nearer to the place where we anchored.

In this situation, we considered ourselves perfectly secure. Capt. Porter gave orders to clear the ship for action, although he did not, I believe, entertain a idea that the enemy would attack him. At 55 minutes past 3, the Phœbe commenced firing on our larboard quarter, and at 4 the Cherub commenced firing on our starboard bow. In about half an hour, they wore round and stood out to repair damages. They appeared to be very much cut in their rigging, their topsail sheets flying away. In this interval, we got the third spring on the cable, the two first being shot away as soon as put on. They soon returned, and took their position out of reach of our short guns, and opened a most galling fire upon us. The wind shifting about this time, Capt. P. determined to lay the Phœbe aboard. The cable was accordingly cut; but the only halliards standing were those of the flying jib. This sail was partly hoisted, but was not sufficient to wear the ship off.

We were now in a most dreadful situation, as the enemy hulled us every shot, and our brave fellows were falling in every direction; but we were all so animated by the brave, cool and intrepid conduct of our heroic commander, that every man appeared determined to sacrifice his life in defence of our ship, and for *Free Trade and Sailors Rights*, for which they were continually huzzaing fore and aft. An unlucky accident, however, took place, which frustrated all our hopes, viz: the explosion of some loose cartridges in the main hatchway, which caused a general consternation among the crew, the greatest part of whom jumped overboard.

Capt. Porter seeing now no hopes left gave orders to fire the ship, but humanely considering that many of his brave companions were lying wounded below, he countermanded this order and gave the painful one to lower our ensign which was executed precisely at half past six, the enemy did not cease firing for some minutes afterwards. During this interval some of our men were wounded and four shot dead—thus fell the Essex into the hands of the English, after a resistance worthy the cause which animated us.

Since the action I have been informed by the 1st Lieut. of marines of the Phœbe (Mr. Burrows) that they past those two unfortunate men on our life buoy which had been thrown over to them and left them to perish in the waves without endeavouring to afford them the least assistance.

Captain Porter.—A gentleman who was at the Hook yesterday, was informed by the commanding officer of the fort, that he was told by one of the officers of the Essex Junior, that, while this vessel was detained by the razee Saturn, the commander of the latter questioned the right of Capt. Hillyer, of the British frigate Phœbe, to make the arrangements he had done respecting the crew of the Essex. "Then sir," said Capt. Porter, "I presume I am your prisoner, and now resign to you my sword." The British commander refusing to take the sword, Capt. P. added—"If I am neither paroled nor a prisoner, I presume I am at liberty to go where I please." He then deliberately entered his whale boat, with six or eight of his men, and steered for Long Island shore, which after an ineffectual pursuit by one of the barges of the razee, he arrived in safety.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1814.

BY SUNDAY'S EXPRESS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"ERIE, 15th *July*, 1814.

"We have yet but little correct information of the battle on the 5th instant, near Chippewa, as all the accounts received here differ so much from each other, that we do not know which to believe. I am induced, however, to believe, that the account published in the Buffalo Gazette extra, and which you you will receive by the express, contains as correct a statement as any, until the official account appears. We have information that Captain King died of his wounds, and that Lieut. Col. Bull, of the Pennsylvania militia, was wounded and taken prisoner at the commencement of the action."

From the Buffalo Gazette extra, July 10.

BATTLE NEAR CHIPPEWA.

We give the following statement to the public, of the late sanguinary engagement near Chippewa; it is as correct an account as we could obtain.

On the 4th inst. Brig. Gen. Scott with the first brigade took up his line of march from camp, near Fort Erie, and proceeded to Black creek, about 3 or 4 miles above Chippewa, where the enemy appeared in force. Gen. Scott immediately went against the enemy, and drove him into Chippewa village; the enemy then burnt a part of the village, and retreated across Chippewa creek; and Gen. Scott retired to Black creek. During the afternoon Major Gen. Brown marched down with the main force. Gen. Porter, with the New-York and Pennsylvania militia volunteers, together with a band of Indian warriors, moved down during the night and next morning. The enemy, from the first moment of alarm on Sunday, had been concentrating his forces at Chippewa. Burlington, Forts George and Niagara, and all his positions on the river, it is said, were almost wholly deserted to enlarge his force at that point.

About noon on Tuesday, the enemy's reinforcements had all come in, and between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, he came out from his batteries at Chippewa, with a confident expectation of defeating, if not capturing the American army. The American forces, under Major Gen. Brown, were posted about 3 miles above Chippewa. The enemy had extended his right flank, which was composed of a heavy body of Indians and advanced with his main force into the open field. In the mean time, Gen. Porter, with his volunteers and Indians, had already taken his position on the left: here the action commenced and was kept up with great vivacity, until the artillery and infantry were warmly engaged in the centre and right. The first brigade, composed of the 9th, 11th, 22d, and 25th infantry, engaged a superior force of the enemy's *veterans*, and after two hours hard fighting, *they* were driven across Chippewa bridge; the enemy then retired behind his strong redoubts, after pulling up the bridge. The battle is said to have raged with great fury—and most unquestionably, was the best fought action since the declaration of war.

The brigade under Gen. Ripley was posted as a reserve, and not brought into action. The artillery in this action maintained its high reputation. The bravery and activity of Major Gen. Brown, and of Brig Gen. Scott, where every where conspicuous. Gen. Porter, and the officers and men generally, of the volunteers and Indian corps, were actively and usefully engaged during the whole action, and acquitted themselves with much honor. In fine, there was scarcely an officer and soldier in that battle, who does not deserve well of his country.

The enemy are reported to have lost 1 piece of artillery, 125 prisoners, wounded, and taken on the field; their loss in killed is difficult to ascertain, as many are said to have been thrown into the river; between one and two hundred were found on the ground.

Our loss in killed is about 50 including several Indians; 130 or 40 wounded.—The following officers were severely wounded, besides several others whose names we have not learnt; Lieut. Col. Campbell, 11th Inf. Capt. Harrison 9th, Capt. King, 22d, Capt. Reed, with his two Lieuts. 25th, Lt. Baron, 11th. We lost a few prisoners, among whom were some of the Pennsylvania volunteers;—among the prisoners taken from the enemy, are several officers. Major Gen. Riall commanded the British forces.

☞ Since the above was in print, we learn that on Friday afternoon, the enemy evacuated his batteries and retreated on Queenston road, the American army in full pursuit. Gen. Brown having previously caused a bridge to be thrown across the creek, over which the army were to move.

A letter received by a gentleman in this town, from his friend at Detroit, says, that an expedition against Michilimacinack has set out under the command of Col. Croghan—that Detroit and its dependencies are left almost entirely defenceless, and that the Indians have killed and scalped a number of persons in that vicinity within a short time.

REQUISITION OF MILITIA.

The Secretary of War, by direction of the President of the United States, has called upon the Governors of certain of the states, to hold in readiness for immediate service, a corps of 93,500 men. The quota of Pennsylvania is 14 Regiments, viz:—1,400 artillery, 12,600 infantry.—General Staff—three Major Generals, seven brigadier generals, one deputy quarter master general, six assistant deputy quarter master generals, and three assistant adjutant generals.

Lieut. Gregory, belonging to Com. Chauncey's squadron, was lately dispatched by the Com. to destroy a schooner, intended to carry 14 guns, which the enemy were building at Presque Isle, and which would have been launched in about ten days. Lieut. Gregory promptly executed his instructions by burning the vessel to the water's edge. A store house containing stores for the vessel, was accidentally burnt. Not a man was suffered to enter a house, and not a single article of private property was injured.

At a general court martial held at Camp Scioto, near Chillicothe, 27 soldiers of the United States' army were tried, charged with the crime of desertion. Five of them were sentenced to be shot, which sentence was carried into execution on the 8th instant.

The report of the burning of New Bedford, by the British, as published in our last, turns out to be a fabrication.

The Quebec papers state the arrival there of large reinforcements of troops.

NEW-YORK, *July 12.*

British Reinforcements.——A letter from a respectable gentleman at Watertown, Jefferson county, under date of the 3d inst. says—"Four hundred and fifty boats, loaded with sailors, soldiers, and munitions of war, have gone up the St. Lawrence within a few days past" The same letter states, that Chauncey's fleet was expected to sail from Sackett's Harbour from the 4th to the 10th inst.

DIED, Saturday, June 11th, in St. Clair township, Mr. JESSE PEARSON, in the 52d year of his age. Tuesday, June 7th, while grinding scythes the stone broke, in consequence of its being impelled with too great velocity, fractured his skull, and mashed his face in a most shocking manner. He survived, with an imperfect exercise of his reason, until the 11th, when he expired. Possessed of many amiable qualities, his loss is regretted by a large circle of acquaintance. In him the indigent have lost a hospitable benefactor, society a useful member, the votaries of music an agreeable companion, and a respectable family a kind husband and father.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE,
CONSISTING OF A WELL SITUATED
HOUSE AND LOT,
AND 300 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND.

THAT Valuable Stand, sign of the "*Rising Sun*," is now offered for SALE. The premises consist of 40 ft. on Front strt. & extends back 92 feet; and on which is erected a large two story Brick House, well adapted to public business, or pleasant and convenient for a private family. Immediate possession given.

ALSO—Three Hundred Acres of excellent LAND, in Ohio township, Allegheny County, on which is good Springs, and lies on the state road from Pittsburgh to Beaver. The terms will be easy, and made known on application to

GEORGE LEWIS.

Pittsburgh, July 22d, 1814

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to leave Pittsburgh, offers for Sale the property now occupied by him as a DWELLING HOUSE and HATTER'S SHOP, next door to the corner of St. Clair and Penn Streets. It is a valuable stand for business, leading to one of the most public Ferries in the Borough, and particularly eligible for the business the subscriber has heretofore followed. The terms will be reasonable. A small portion only of the purchase money will be wanted in hand—the balance in yearly instalments with interest.

Apply on the premises, to

ABRAHAM WATKINS.

July 19, 1814.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Thursday the 11th of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described Tract of Land, to wit:—

One Hundred and Twenty-three Acres, be the same more or less, situate in Pitt township, bounded by lands of Dougal M'Farland on the north-east; by lands the property of the heirs of John Whigham on the east; by lands of Charles Carothers on the south-east; and by lands of Thomas Carrall on the south, of which about sixty-five acres are cleared, and a cabin and double barn thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Reed, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, July 19, 1814.

PUBLICK SALE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Honorable the Orphan's Court, of Allegheny County:

WILL be Sold at PUBLICK SALE, at the Court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, ON SATURDAY the 13TH of AUGUST next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the undivided half part of a certain OUT LOT No. 8, bounded and described as follows, viz:—Fronting on the continued line of Second street in the Borough of Pittsburgh, 60 feet, and extending in depth towards the Monongahela river 100 feet, be the same more or less, on which is erected a Large Frame Building, occupied as a Cotton Manufactory in the tenure of Ralph Culberson, subject to a yearly rent of $ 45, being part of the Real Estate of Samuel Scott, deceased.—Seized by order of the Court.

The terms of Sale will be made known and attendance given by Wm. Moore and Elizabeth Scott, admin'x of said deceased.

July 11, 1814 3wq

HANDBILLS—CARDS—BLANKS—AND JOB PRINTING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST MANNER, AND ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

FOR SALE,
A House in Wood-street
CORNER OF SECOND STREET.

Enquire of
SPEAKMAN, SAY & CO.
Druggists, Market street.

July 13 tfq

J. MONTEFIORE,

Begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT in addition to cold Tongue, coloured Beef, Veal and Sausages, on Monday next, Mutton broth, Veal & Beef Soups, will be served up every day from 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and on Wednesday's & Saturday's Turtle Soup of a superior quality, which will also be delivered out to families.

Ice Punch, Cordials, & Private rooms for Parties.

Court House Tavern, Diamond,
July 15, 1814.

STRAY HORSE.

Strayed or stolen from the stable of Lewis Peters,

ON the 7th inst. a brown *HORSE*, 15 and 1-2 hands high, 2 white feet, some white on his tail, and 10 or 11 years old. Five dollars reward will be given to any person who will return him to the subscriber.

JOHN IRWIN, Jun.

Pittsburgh, July 13. 4w

TURNPIKE ROAD.

WE, the undersigned, being the Commissioners named in the letters patent, incorporating the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Turnpike Road Company, hereby give notice, that the stockholders of said company, will meet on Friday, the 5th of August next, at the house of Mrs. Herron, in Versailles township, Allegheny co. to organise said company, and elect 1 president, 12 managers and 1 treasurer, to manage the concerns of said company, until the next stated meeting thereof, to be held on the 1st Monday of Jan. next.

Philip Gilland,
Jno. Darragh,
James Morrison,
Geo. Steward.
Simon Drum, jun.
Wm. Friedt,
Robt. Stewart.
} *Commissioners.*

July 13, 1814.

FOR SALE,
A SMALL ACTIVE
MULATTO BOY,

WHO has a number of years to serve—he understands waiting on table and all kinds of house work. For particulars enquire at this office.

July 15, 1814

FARMERS & MECHANICS
Bank of Pittsburgh.

THE Stock of this Bank is now selling rapidly. There remains but few shares to be sold to enable it to go into operation.

We presume it is unnecessary to state the advantages which may result to the farming and mechanical interests from the operation of this bank—they are evident.

The books will still continue open daily at the house of maj. Stewart, in Wood street; & on Wednesday's and Saturday's at M'Masters's tavern, near the Market house, Market street.

JACOB NEGLEY,
JOHN NEAL,
GEO: EVANS,
JOHN FEARIS,
THO: HEAZLETON,
GEO: STEWART,
GEO: ROBINSON.
} *Commissioners for Allegheny County.*

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1814.

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

Proposals for publishing a great NATIONAL WORK, in perpetual commemoration of those Illustrious Men who have most distinguished themselves by their Virtues, Talents, and Public Services: *to be entitled,*

DELAPLAINE'S REPOSITORY
OF THE
PORTRAITS AND LIVES,
OF THE
HEROES, PHILOSOPHERS, AND STATESMEN OF AMERICA.

The Portraits will be engraved by Messrs. Edwin, Leney, Fairman, Lawson, and Tiebout.

A specimen of the above Work may be seen at the Bookstore of *Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum*, where subscriptions will be received.

June 29, 1814.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE entered into partnership, under the firm of GEORGE JACKSON & Co. and will carry on the

BAKING BUSINESS.

in all its variety, at the old stand in Market Street, corner of Fifth Street.

GEORGE JACKSON,
JAMES DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 14, 1814.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
BY
BOSLER & Co.

At their Wholesale and Commission Ware-House on Water and Front Streets,

PRIME New-Orleans Sugar in barrels,
White Havanna do. in boxes,
New-Orleans Rum, Indigo and Cotton,
Best green Coffee in barrels and bags,
Logwood,
Kentucky Rifle Powder and Bacon,
Mexican Copper, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1814. tf.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.

LIST OF CAUSES SET DOWN FOR TRIAL AT AUGUST TERM, 1814, OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Lessee of M'Mahon and others	vs	Zadok Wright
Edw. Smallman	vs	Wm: Herd
Dunning M'Nair	vs	Jas. Robertson
Conrad Roth	vs	Alex: Patterson
Abm: Kirkpatrick	vs	J. Frew and others
same	vs	Wm: Musgrove
A. Brown	vs	Saml: M'Cord
same	vs	John Woods
Val: Shæffer	vs	Andw: Rereigh
Danl. Beltzhoover for use	vs	Pt. Vandevert sur pat.
Jno: Park's adm's	vs	Wm: M'Millan
Thos: Wallace	vs	Ar: Brown
Jos: Davis	vs	James Davis
Thomas Jones	vs	Wm: Wilkin
John Huey	vs	John Woods
Nath: Bedford	vs	Hardy Rundle
Reed and Martin	vs	W. M'Clure, jr esq
James Gibson	vs	J. D. Williams
Foster Sayer	vs	O. Ormsby sur pat
Jos: M'Clurg	vs	John Wilkins
Oth: Speers	vs	J. Barrackman
Brintnal Robbins	vs	James Ross
Wm: Loughead	vs	B. Robbins
James Irwin	vs	Dun. M'Nair
Robt: Stewart	vs	Myers Powell et al
Wm: Valentine for use	vs	Ar: Brown
Nath: Bedford	vs	John M'Elheron
Ann Simpson et al	vs	Wm: Owens
John Ledlie	vs	Wm: Owens
Ann Simpson et al	vs	Jacob Coon
Wm: M'Cabe	vs	John Fairley jun
Ex'rs of Robt: Callender sen	vs	Ex'rs of Robt: Callender jun
Treas'r of Pennsylvania	vs	Baldwin, Addison and Semple
R. S. Reed	vs	P. S. V. Hammot
B. Robbins	vs	Alex: Hill
Saml: Hunter	vs	Wm: M'Cullough
Saml: Ross et al	vs	John Brown
Hance Scott	vs	Thos: Scott et al
Aaron Whitaker	vs	Abm: Whitaker
Richd. A. Maupin	vs	Wm. Hamilton
Joseph Huston	vs	same
Wm. Hesselgesor	vs	B. F. Brewster
Isaac Ferree	vs	Rt. Vance et ux
Mark Deary's ex'rs	vs	John Ferree
Saml. Megowan	vs	Conk. Budd
John Fulton	vs	Ormsby & Brison
Arthurs and Harper	vs	J. M'Faull's ex'rs
Walt' Forward	vs	Joseph Wainright
James Burd for use	vs	James Semple
Robt. Hunter	vs	James Brison
John Cook	vs	M. Middleswarth
Joseph Wilson	vs	Benj. Mevay
Jacob Dunn	vs	J. M'Anulty
Eliza. Thompson	vs	Wm. Morrow
James Ferguson	vs	Ex'rs of J. M'Killip
George Mann	vs	Sam. Richardson
Thomas Spreat	vs	Philip Rouser
George Romilly	vs	Thomas Bracken
John Huey	vs	Samuel M'Cord
Mary Barr, pro ami	vs	John Deal
Robert Scott et al	vs	Elizabeth Miller & John Walker
Francis B. Holmes	vs	George Miller
Andrew M'Donald	vs	Alexander Speers
John Roberts	vs	Gersham Adams
John Wilson	vs	William Guy
Abraham Kirkpatrick	vs	Campbell and Robertson
Samuel Weakly	vs	P. & C. Latshaw
John Clark	vs	Wm. M'Elheny
John M'Elheny	vs	James M'Elheny
John Gonsalles	vs	John Bellwood
Oliver Grant	vs	James Alexander
James Robinson	vs	Robert Curry
Tho. Snodgrass and wife	vs	W. M'Clure, esq
Robert Hays, jun.	vs	Curry & Wallace
Henry King	vs	James Pentland
Robert Hamilton & wife	vs	Joseph Irwin
Wakeman Partridge	vs	Samuel Harris
Samuel Lyon	vs	Jas. Thornsburgh
John Dickson	vs	James Gray
Commonwealth	vs	P. Nevill, esq.
David Dougal	vs	Joseph Davis
Jacob Negley for use	vs	J. Beltzhoover, ex
Crawford & Miller	vs	W. M'Call et al.
Boyle Irwin	vs	Spencer & Mayberry
Roger Parmelee & Co.	vs	A. H. Vauscher
David Hull	vs	John Dickson
James O'Hara	vs	Peter Hames
Same	vs	Fred. Wendt
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Sutton, M'Nickle & Beltzhoover
William Milbay	vs	John Foster
John M'Faull	vs	M. Cunningham
Nathaniel Chick	vs	Lord & Richarson
James Kerwin	vs	G. Cochran of Rd.
James Shields	vs	Roger Patterson
Hugh Galbraith	vs	James Irwin
Audley Montooth	vs	James Finley
Same	vs	Same
Herr & Enoch	vs	James Robertson
James Horner	vs	John Fritchman
Jacob Beltzhoover	vs	Thomas Jones
Barker ass'e of Perry	vs	John Fritchman
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Same
Thomas Sampson	vs	Smard & Surshelm
Patrick M'Annany	vs	Wm. M'Cullough
Jacob Leightner	vs	Jerh: Sturgeon
William Larimore	vs	Jacob Castleman
James Lindsay	vs	Andrew Boggs
George Fowler	vs	L. Peters, sp. bl.
Yates S. Courwell	vs	Wm. Robinson, jr
Rob. Alexander's ex'rs	vs	Jas. Glen's ex'rs
Thos. Hanna	vs	Brint: Robbins
Francis Wilson's ex'rs	vs	J. Fowler sp. bl.
Peter Rugh	vs	Rerigh & Bolinger
Commonwealth for use	vs	W. Wusthoff et al
James Espy, Esq.	vs	Wm. Miskelly
Mathis Scott	vs	Jona: Mayberry
Samuel Neeley	vs	Rufus S. Reed
John M'Donnell	vs	Daniel M'Coy

ARGUMENT LIST.

George Pancake	vs	J. & A. Wills
Hugh Wilson	vs	Thomas Fitzpatrick et ux.
Woolman Gibson	vs	Eliza. M'Donald
Jonathan Silvers	vs	Hugh M'Kee
Thomas Baird	vs	Caleb M'Anulty
Conrad Eary	vs	John Meats
Ezekiel Wright	vs	Wm. Chambers
Thos. Hartley	vs	Jno. & Alex. Wills
John Long	vs	Theo. Cisna
Thos. Hartley	vs	J. & A. Wills
John M'Kinney	vs	James Lackey
Robt. Kilgore	vs	A. Martin
John Gardner	vs	John Dailey
Conkling Budd	vs	O. Ormsby
Jonathan Richardson	vs	Wm. Porter
Same	vs	John Bellwood
Patrick Dougherty	vs	James Wiley
Henry Rhea	vs	J. Beltzhoover
Commonwealth	vs	Wm. Thompson
I. D. Williams	vs	John Huey
David Stevenson	vs	Samuel Stailey
John M'Elwaine	vs	John M'Kinney
John Wills	vs	Jer. Sturgeon
Henry Buyers	vs	Wm. Watson
James Laughlin	vs	Commonwealth
Same	vs	Same
George Williams	vs	Wm. Sturgeon
James Kirkendall	vs	Andrew Holmes
Wm. Sturgeon	vs	Geo. Williams
John Keating	vs	G. Robinson et al.
John Huey	vs	John M'Cord
John Brown	vs	Patrick Murtoch
George Armstrong's administrators	vs	Erasmus Cooper & John Deer
George Cochran	vs	A. Jamison's ex'rs
John Deer	vs	Samuel Duncan
Hoge & Jaques	vs	John Miller
John Bellwood	vs	Mary Boyd
Wm. Steiner	vs	Thomas Long
Jeremiah Wright	vs	Henry Hoover
Henry M'Killip	vs	John M'Killip
John Anderson	vs	A. Jamison's ex'rs
Samuel Taylor	vs	T. Reed's adm's
Thomas Greenough	vs	Arthur Brown
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Same
George Gardiner	vs	A. Kirkpatrick
Same	vs	Same
Peter Trough	vs	John Fulton
Thomas Jones	vs	Oliver Russell
James Dodds	vs	Robert Barr

E. PENTLAND, *Prothonotary.*

Prothonotary's Office, July 11, 1814.

STEAM BOAT NAVIGATION.

ROBERT FULTON and the heirs of ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, proprietors, of a Patent for navigating by Steam, do hereby give notice, that they will use every legal means to prevent the violation of their patent rights on the waters of the Ohio, to the injury of themselves or their assigns.

It is not the wish of the patentees, nor is it the intention of their agent to interrupt the amusement of any person, who, in making experiments on this mode of navigation may encroach on their patented invention. The advantageous terms on which they have assigned their rights to companies willing and able to carry them into effect on a useful scale, are proofs of their liberality. But they cannot in justice to themselves or their assigns, and certainly will not permit injurious encroachments upon their rights: And in order that ignorance may not be pleaded as to what those rights comprehend, the following specification is quoted from the patent granted to Livingston and Fulton, bearing date 11th Feb. 1809:

"Hitherto, I (Mr. Fulton) have placed a "propelling wheel on each side of the boats, "with wheel guards or frames outside of each "of them for their protection; a propelling "wheel or wheels may however be placed be-"hind the boat, or in the center between two "boats," &c.

On the 23d Sept. 1809 following, Mr. French took out a patent and selected for its subject the position of the wheel behind the boat. It is easy for any one who can pay $ 30 into the treasury, and is willing to swear that he believes himself the first and sole inventor of the thing patented, to obtain a patent, but the priority of invention and the right to an exclusive privilege, is not in a court of law to be decided on such grounds

This therefore is to give notice that actions will be brought in the district court of the U.S. against each individual concerned in making, vending or using the patented rights of Fulton and Livingston to the injury of themselves or their assigns.

B. H. LATROBE,
Agent for the Patentees.

July 8, 1814. 3wq

BATH HOUSE.

THE BATH HOUSE, next door to the Pittsburgh Steam Mill, on the bank of the Monongahela, is now in complete operation. The water is *soft*, and both *warm* and *cold*. It will be kept open from 5 o'clock in the morning till 10 in the evening.

15th June, 1814.

tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
BOSLER & CO.

NEW Orleans Sugar, of a superior quality, in barrels.
Coffee in bags.
Logwood.
New-Orleans Cotton.
Rum.

April 6, 1814.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1814.

We anticipate the usual day of publication, in order to lay before our readers the following interesting intelligence.

By this Day's Express.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"*ERIE, July 18.*

"We have accounts from the army under the command of Maj. Gen. Brown, until Thursday morning the 14th instant, at which time he was within 3 miles of fort George. We expect shortly to hear of active operations having been commenced against it. Our army on its advance into Chippewa village, after the action of the 5th inst. met with some opposition from the enemy, who were posted on the other side of the river, to dispute its passage; but were soon driven therefrom with the loss of 18 or 20 killed, and a temporary bridge being thrown across it, the army met with no other molestation until it arrived at its present position.

"Gen. Swift of the New-York volunteers was killed in an attack, about a week since, on one of the enemy's pickets. He had advanced in the night with 40 or 50 men to surprise the guard, and was the only man who was injured.—The guard consisting of 20 or 30 men, was brought off.

"We have no accounts of Commodore Chauncey having sailed from Sackett's Harbour. Vessels have been seen near the head of Lake Ontario a few days since, but it was not known who they belonged to."

Since the action of Chippewa, the army has been reinforced by several detachments of regulars, a corps of bombardiers, (attached to the engineers) and a body of Gen. Porter's volunteers, about 600 strong, of infantry and mounted men.

CHEAP CASH STORE,

Between Third and Fourth Streets, next door to Cunningham's, *and opposite* Johnston & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having received a NEW supply of *Goods*, in addition to his old Stock, is now enabled to offer for Sale a very handsome spring assortment of LIGHT & FANCY ARTICLES, viz:—

IRISH LINENS, British shirting, long lawn, elegant cotton cambricks bombazets, ladies cotton hose, dressed and undressed calicoes, ginghams, leno. muslins, dimity, a handsome assortment of silks, shawls, &c. &c. good domestic cottons.

ALSO, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Broadcloths, superfine and common
Cassimers, cords, plains, velvets, &c.
Blankets from 6-4 to 12-4
Assortment of flannels
Elegant assortment of ladies and childrens' morocco and kid shoes & sandals
Liquors and Groceries of all kinds—together with a good assortment of knives and forks
Hardware in general
☞ Shad and Herrings by the barrell.

Customers may rest assured that the above Goods will be sold on the same moderate terms as heretofore. The smallest favor will be gratefully acknowledged, and the greatest attention paid to all who may call upon him.

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, April 4th, 1814.

tfq

Travellers Rest.

MAYSVILLE OR LIMESTONE, (Ken.)

December 20, 1813.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the Town of Maysville, (Ken.) on Water Street, and convenient to the mouth of Limestone creek, where he has provided himself with every necessary for the convenience of those who may favor him with a call. He has also a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE near the mouth of Limestone creek, for the reception of Goods, &c. where strict attention will be paid to the Storage and Commission business. From his attention to business, and the convenience of his situation, he hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

WILLIAM PORTER

tfpcwp

TRAVELLER'S INN,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

EVER grateful for past favours, the subscriber informs his friends and the public, that the additions already made to his TRAVELLER'S INN renders it one of the most extensive and convenient establishments of the kind in this part of the country—being 33 feet on Water street by 93 feet on Centre alley; his Stables are also enlarged and attended by an excellent Ostler—assures those Gentlemen and Ladies who may favor him with a call, that every exertion will be made to make Traveller's Inn a place of entertainment for genteel guests only.

COMMISSION BUSINESS

Attended with the usual promptitude and attention to the reception of Merchandize and Country Produce.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Ky. January 18, 1814.

1yq

Depreciation Land

FOR SALE,

IN Beaver county, No. 3 and 4, Braden's District, and No. 10, M'Clain's District—in Butler county, No. 3 and 89, Nicholson's District—and in Allegheny county, No. 21, Cunningham's District and No. 115, Alexander's District.—Those desirous of purchasing may call on Monday in any week, at the subscriber's, in Ohio Township, Allegheny county.

JOHN WAY.

January 20, 1814.

tfq

Lots for Sale or Lease.

A FEW small LOTS for Sale or Lease, fronting on Smithfield and Seventh streets, and on Cherry alley.—For terms apply to,

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1814.

tfq

DOCTOR HANDY'S,

WORM DESTROYING

LOZENGES,

A safe and efficacious Medicine for destroying and bringing away

WORMS.

MAY be used with safety by children of any age, or as common physic by the most delicate constitution, in any climate, without restraint of diet, or the smallest danger from cold. It may be given with advantage after the small-pox or measles; or as a family medicine, in any case where physic is necessary. The most frequent seat of worms in the human body, is the intestinal tube; but occasionally they have been found in almost every other part of the body.

Some very extraordinary cases of *Worms*, of an unusual form and appearance, being brought away by these Lozenges, have been made public in England, where the rapid sale of the medicine has exceeded any thing of the kind ever known before; and has also proved, to a demonstration, its approved superiority, as an athelminthick, to the numerous puffed-up, useless nostrums, which are daily advertised in the newspapers.

A single dose of this *valuable Medicine* has often been known to remove half a pot-full of the Teres or Round Worms.

A few doses are generally sufficient to remove the Ascarides, a small white worm, the seat of which is either the stomach or rectum.

Even the *Tape Worm*, at all times the most difficult to destroy, may, by persevering in the frequent use of this medicine, be totally removed in the course of a few weeks.

To select cases, with the names of people who are not known here, and living at a great distance, would be useless, and take up too much of the reader's time. We shall therefore only observe, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the symptoms of worms, that they are known or suspected to exist by a pain in the stomach, attended with a sudden depression of spirits before eating; at other times, the belly is hard, painful and distended with wind—costiveness, head-ache, and trembling of the limbs, with a sense of something rising in the throat—pale complexion and emaciated body, with weakness and irregular appetite—convulsive, epileptic, or falling fits—pains in the back and side, and frequent itching of the nose, and sometimes of the anus. The above, and a long train of afflicting diseases may all be occasioned by worms, which are much oftener the cause of death than is commonly believed.

The above valuable Medicine is sold only by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

at their wholesale and retail Drug Store, at the corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

December 13, 1813.

tfq

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

FAMILY, Patent & Horse medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

THE PITTSBURGH POINT

BREWERY,

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.

GEO. SHIRAS.

September 23, 1813. tfq

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES

Doctor CHISHOLM'S

Anti-Bilious Pills,

OF A QUALITY

Superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a

GENERAL MEDICINE,

IN THIS COUNTRY,

Now prepared from a recipe of the celebrated *Dr. Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West-India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climates

This extraordinary medicine, which now for the first time is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

The BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills, and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excrutiating pains of the cholic, like a charm, by abusing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three Pills taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from flatulency and indigestion, and by persevering in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigor will return.

Two Pills taken at bed time, with a cup of penny-royal tea, and repeated every second night, will effectually remove *Rheumatic pains*, wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax-seed tea, will cure *Pleurisy*, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and colds.

In CONSUMPTIVE CASES and *diseases of the liver*, no medicine ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two Pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery*, *Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single Pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few Pills, taking one every hour, with fennel or pepper-mint tea, will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

The above valuable Medicine is Sold ONLY in Pittsburgh, by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary and Drug Store.

February 1814.

tfq

BRASS FOUNDERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Takes the liberty toinform his friends & the public in general, that having procured some of the most experienced workmen from the city of Baltimore and having entered largely in the BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS,

HE flatters himself, to be able to furnish any castings of Copper or Brass upon as good terms as they can be obtained either in Baltimore or Philadelphia—such as

Andirons of the newest fashions.
Candlesticks, Carpet Rods,
Still Cocks, Rivets,
Salder, Clock Castings,
Bells of any description,
And all kinds of Castings of Machinery,
All kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work,

Upon as good terms as they can be had in the place. A very handsome assortment of TIN WARES—on hand, a few large STILLS, of the best quality, at one dollar per gallon. Coppersmiths, Merchants, and others, who will favor him with their orders, for any thing in the above branches, shall be punctually and promptly attended to.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B. The highest price in Cash, will be given for Old Copper, Brass & Pewter.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, 1814. tf.

COTTON & SUGAR.

60,000 lbs New Orleans Sugar,

90 Bales of Cotton,

ALL OF THE FIRST

QUALITY to be delivered in all May and June next—for sale by

SAML. SMITH.

April 1, 1814. tfq

BRIGHTON IRON WORKS

FOR SALE.

THIS elegant establishment consists of a *Furnace*, *Forge*, *Grist* and *Saw Mill*, together with extensive Coal, Store and Dwelling Houses, situate at the middle falls of Big Beaver creek, one mile from navigable water, 3 miles from the Ohio, 3 miles from the town of Beaver, and 28 miles from Pittsburgh. The Grist and Saw Mill are now usefully employed, and can be made very productive at a small expence. The Furnace and Forge are equal to any in the western country. The scite for water works comprises advantages equal if not superior to any on the Brandywine. The adjacent country abounds with ore, fuel and provisions, and the facility of transportation by water from the works to every part of the western country promises a sure and steady market for all its productions. The works are well supplied with first rate forge and furnace hands. The forge is now in operation, and the usual number of hands and teams are constantly employed in providing stock for a new blast, which it is intended shall take place about the 1st of March next, whether sold or not. The casting house is spacious and well supplied with flasks, patterns, and other requisite articles.—Possession can be given either before or after the first of March, as may be agreed upon, a fair price being given for the stock on hand.

ALSO FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land on the east side of the creek, opposite the Iron Works, affording a scite for water works equal to any on the creek, on which is erected a Grist Mill and two Dwelling Houses, and a small Farm opened.—The whole of this property will be sold together or separate as may best suit the purchaser, and the terms made easy.

Apply to OLIVER ORMSBY, in Pittsburgh, or the subscriber on the premises.

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Brighton, 25th January, 1814.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

I WILL Sell or Let on Perpetual Lease, the property on which I now live, consisting of four full LOTS of Ground, with an excellent two story brick House, well finished.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1814. tf

22 Building Lots

TO be Let on perpetual Leases. They are situated on High street, Grant street, and the continuation of Fourth street.—Apply to WM. WILKINS.

Pittsburgh, January 19, 1814.

tfqcww

PITTSBURGH WIRE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber has on hand, and offers

FOR SALE.

AT THE PHILADELPHIA PRICES,

WITH the addition of carriage, an assortment of *WIRE*, made of the Juniata iron, from No. 1 to No. 24, inclusive. Any higher number made agreeable to order. He hopes that the manufacturers and merchants of the western country, will give him a portion of their custom, to support a new and large establishment.

Square inch iron, will be rolled down for smiths and other mechanics, at the following prices, viz:

To 7-8 one dol. per cwt.

6-8	two	do	do	do
5-8	three	do	do	do
4-8	four	do	do	do
3-8	five	do	do	do

WM: EICHBAUM.

March 23, 1814 tfq

BARR IRON.

The subscriber has now on hand, and intends keeping, a general assortment of

JUNIATA & CENTRE COUNTY

BARR IRON,

which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash. Waggoners and blacksmiths may be supplied with all kinds of waggon tire, drawn for that purpose. He likewise keeps an assortment of the best waggon boxes.

WILLIAM LACKEY.

Pittsburgh, February 3, 1814. tf

Wanted Immediately,

TWO APPRENTICES,

To the GLASS CUTTING business.

BOYS of good character & respectable connexions, from 14 to 16 years of age, will find a good situation.

☞ Boys from the country, would be prefered. Apply to

ARNOLD EICHBAUM,

Corner of Liberty and Fourth streets.

March 30, 1814. tfq

THE TOWN OF

HARMONY,

With all its Improvements, and about 9000 Acres of LAND adjoining—on which are THREE VILLAGES, in the tenure of GEORGE RAPP *and* ASSOCIATES,

IS OFFERED FOR SALE.

HARMONY—Is situated on either banks of the Conaquenessing, Butler County, Pennsylvania, 25 miles west of north from Pittsburgh, and 11 miles from the Ohio river, and contains about 130 buildings and lots of ground, a number of which are brick, some frame, and the rest log. The principal buildings are, the tavern house, of stone and brick, 74 by 32 feet, containing 12 convenient apartments, with kitchen, cellar, garden, and good stabling; a store house of brick 42 by 32 feet, with an arched cellar; a brick house for spinning and weaving, 55 by 40 feet, with a cellar under the whole; a brick house opposite the Tavern, 44 by 33 feet, with an arched Cellar—a Brick House on the adjoining Lot, 45 by 30 feet, with a Cellar—a Brick House opposite the Store, 44 by 30 feet, a cellar under the whole—a Brick House for Carding and Spinning, 50 by 40 feet, with a Cellar—a large commodious Brick House for shearing and finishing Cloth—a Brick House calculated in the best manner for Dying—two Brick Houses, 40 by 30 feet each—a Dwelling House, Brick and Frame, 50 by 30 feet—a Brick Church, 75 by 45 feet. Besides several other Brick and frame dwelling Houses, there are a number of Buildings for different uses.

A Frame Granary, 80 by 40 feet, with 4 floors and machinery, well adapted to the design of the building.

Two Distilleries, one Brick, the other Stone, each calculated to distill by steam 18 bushels grain per day.

Two Grist Mills, one first rate, on Big Conaquenessing, with one set of burrs, the other a pair of common stones—a Fulling Mill, and convenient rooms for two sets of Wool Carding Machines, attached to it. The other Grist Mill is situated on a run with two pair of common stones—an Oil Mill on Little Conaquenessing, together with a Fulling and Hemp Mill, and one set of cotton carding machines—Two saw mills—a large convenient Tanyard, with suitable improvements—a Brickyard—Potash Factory—Rope Walk—Brewery—a Smith Shop with 4 hearths—a Nail Factory—Buildings suited to almost every branch of Mechanism, and the Town well supplied with water, having 10 Wells with Pumps, besides 3 springs.

There is in the Town of Harmony 4 large Barns with Stables underneath, and on the Premises 7 large Sheep Stalls, that will hold 3000 Sheep.

Adjacent to Harmony, and on the Premises, are Three Villages. The first is Ramsdale, half a mile north, containing about 20 Log Buildings, with convenient Barns and Stables. The second is Edenau, one mile and an half east, containing about the same number of Houses, Barns and Stables. The third is Oilbronn, two miles north, 8 or 10 houses with Barns and Stables; besides several other single Farms with necessary Buildings and very handsome Improvements.

There is of the whole quantity of Land about 3000 acres remarkably well improved, and durably fenced; at least 500 acres of which are Meadow, and of the first quality.

There are two principal Orchards containing about 2000 bearing Apple Trees, besides smaller ones in different parts of the farms.

Two vineyards, one of 10, the other of 5 acres, have given sufficient *proof of the* successes in the cultivation of vines; they are made after the European manner, at a vast expence of labor, with parapet walls and stone steps conducting to an eminence overlooking the town of Harmony and its surrounding Improvements.

There has been supported from the improvements and produce of Harmony annually 3000 sheep, 600 horned cattle & a number of horses, besides the grain to feed the distilleries, and still affording large supplies to the country.

There are quarries of good Limestone, building stone and stone coal, and good timber for building & other uses abounding throughout the improved land.

The Soil—the most extensive part of it is of the first quality, on which are a number of good sugar camps, the situation level and rounding so as to form an agreeable variety of surface.

The man of capital who may wish to purchase will, upon viewing Harmony & its improvements, at once discover that he cannot be better suited for the purpose of farming, manufacturing & every branch of mechanism.

Should no person or persons be inclined to purchase the whole property on or before the 1st day of Oct. next, it will be then divided and sold in such lots and parcels as may suit purchasers.

The titles to all the above described property are indisputable. Possession will be delivered on the 1st of April next, and the terms made known by application to the subscriber residing at Harmony, Butler county.

GEORGE RAPP.

June 10th, 1814.

1awf2MqcGR